

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Wanted.—One cent a word each insertion. Local.—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local.—Preferred position.—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed.—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in Daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

THERE is little probability of the bull being turned loose in the China shop.

AN Eddy paper says: "Eddy now has a saloon; a real saloon." For real, read "reel."

THE philosophical idiot rises to remark that Daniel is about the only man who was not spoiled by being lionized.

MAYOR McKINSON states that he will contest Mr. Hanna's seat. He will be fortunate if he gets a patch from Hanna's seat.

MR. PROCTOR states that the poverty and distress existing in Cuba is positively horrifying. Perhaps Mr. Proctor got his information from the tax assessors.

BURGALAR tools were found on the person of the ex-mayor of Canton, O., when arrested the other day. Perhaps he was training to get on the Chicago police force.

THE marquis de Alta Villa has challenged Senator Mason to a duel. If the marquis is as valorous as his country, Senator Mason will be forced to accept an apology.

AN Albuquerque firm advertises: "Where can I get the best wheel for the money I care to invest?" Respectfully referred to the editor of the Las Vegas Optic. He has a large assortment to select from.

SPAIN says that the Maine disaster was due to internal causes. She will doubtless convince us after awhile that there was no explosion at all, and that Uncle Samuel simply ruptured a blood vessel in Havana harbor.

The Garden of Eden.

"Man must have originated on the western hemisphere, and Adam, or whoever was the first-born man, must have been an American, I believe, a New Mexican."

The foregoing words are from a lecture entitled "The Birth of Man" written by Professor Swain, of Albuquerque, who takes the position that what is now New Mexico, is the oldest part of the earth, or in other words, the first land to rise above the Eocene sea. In making the statement, Professor Swain has, from the geological evidence brought forward, taken a stand which will require the combined efforts of theologians and learned antiquarians to refute. However, the writer has not used all the written evidence in support of his position that he could, and the missing links of the chain are these:

In the second chapter of Genesis a brief description of the Garden of Eden is given, and among other things mentioned are four rivers which watered that fair spot. "The name of the first is Pison." This stream is said to have compassed the whole land of "Havilah," which in plain English means New Mexico. The description clearly refers to the Rio Grande. In the days of Adam it was undoubtedly a navigable stream and the people of El Paso used it to carry supplies of firewood and chili to their city, but the subsequent volcanic eruptions partially filled up the channel and to a great extent made the river what it is at the present time. On the former glory of the grand river the pending injunction against an irrigation company is based.

"And the name of the second river is Gihon: the same is it that compasseth the whole land of Ethiopia." To the present inhabitants the name of Ethiopia is somewhat strange and only remembered by the oldest, but from the map of the territory it is plain to be seen that the Gihon river of ancient days is what is now known as the Rio San Juan, watering the fertile plains of San Juan county.

"And the name of the third river is Hiddekel: that is it which goeth toward the east of Assyria." This must be the Canadian, and the old historian, for want of a better knowledge of the country of which he wrote, termed Texas, Assyria. "And the fourth river is Euphrates." No doubt if the original Hebrew could be traced to its inception the word Euphrates would be found to mean Rio Pecos.

Thus we have the four rivers which supplied the home of Adam and Eve with water in which to laundry their fig leaves and to irrigate their orchard, clearly identified. But there is another conclusive link in the evidence which firmly establishes the fact that New Mexico was the garden in which the parents of the human family began housekeeping, and that is this. In the twelfth verse of the chapter quoted from are these words: "And the gold of the land is good; there is bdellium and the onyx-stone."

What more evidence is necessary. Professor Swain is vindicated in his statement. Geological research in the territory has established beyond a question that man lived in New Mexico more than 200,000 years ago, and this fact taken with the proving that the garden of Eden was located among the streams named entitles New Mexico to the claim of being the oldest country in the world, and Santa Fe is unquestionably located on the spot where Adam and Eve "sawed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons."

Fixing the Responsibility.

A dispatch from Key West says: "The shattered section of the submarine cable, containing seven conductors for setting off mines, is in possession of the board of inquiry. The cable led to a mine under the Maine. The discovery was made by divers at the Maine wreck. This proves that the mine which blew up the Maine was connected with a switch board ashore, which was in charge of a trusted and responsible agent."

This fact comes nearer fixing the responsibility of the destruction of the Maine, on the Spanish government, than any which has preceded it. The profound secrecy which surrounds the exact location of the mines and torpedoes which guard the ports of the United States is indicative of the jealousy with which these terrible agents are guarded by other governments. In an elaborate article on the defenses which have made New York impregnable, the New York Sun has this to say:

In addition to all these things that have been told about, there is not an anchorage in the Lower Bay that is not underlaid with torpedoes, and any boat that attempted to come to anchor, once it got in, would be blown sky high by them. Torpedoes, while they are loaded with dynamite, are harmless until they are actually fired from the shore. This is an interesting point in connection with the disaster to the Maine. If a boat landed against 30 of them at the same time they would not explode. It requires an electric current to make them active and dangerous, and the current is managed entirely from the shore. The operator sits with a glass watching an approaching boat. When she is over a torpedo he presses a button, and the torpedo does the rest. In time of peace, if the torpedoes are laid ready for business, the keys that explode them are guarded with more care than the vaults of a bank. There is no such thing as their being touched off accidentally or without the full knowledge of the officials in charge.

This must be so, otherwise torpedoes would lose all their terrors. In no way except by the treason of the officers in whose bosoms these secrets are hidden, can they be revealed to others. The Maine was directed by the Spanish authorities to anchor at a certain spot. They knew that right under her keel a mine, or torpedo, had been placed, and they knew that it could only be exploded by one of their own officers. There is no escaping these damning circumstances. Now if the facts as ascertained by the government divers, acting under the direction of an able and honorable commission appointed by the secretary of the navy, corroborate these circumstances, the case is proved, and it will allow Spain nothing to assert that the explosion was caused by an unauthorized person, for the means of exploding the mine was known only to her officers and by them only could those means be made known to irresponsible persons. What then is there to arbitrate? Nothing. No matter what Spanish divers may say to the contrary we must trust the government agents. They were selected because of their ability and integrity, and their report will be absolutely conclusive to the United States. To discredit them will be to discredit this country. In short, the authorities cannot permit a shadow of doubt to be thrown on them without abandonment of national dignity. It follows then that the United States cannot permit foreigners to interfere in a matter which is dearer to the people than life itself. It is clearly a question between this nation and Spain and this country only can settle it, peaceably if Spain will, but war to the bitter end, if she chooses that alternative. Before throwing down the gauntlet Spain should stop a moment to consider the magnitude of the task before her. Very little consideration will show her that Great Britain was driven from America by 3,500,000 people, and in the very prime of her greatness, that power was again defeated in 1812 when the inhabitants of the states barely numbered 10,000,000; and further, Spain will find that in every foreign war which has been waged by this country, we have been gloriously victorious. The people do not desire war with Spain but if it comes they will see to it that the close of that war will see Spain bereft of the last vestige of all her vast transatlantic possessions.

CHICAGO SPECIAL.

One Night, Denver to Chicago.

Commencing Sunday, March 6th, the Burlington Route's famous train, the Chicago special, will leave Denver at 9:30 a. m., (after arrival of the Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado Midland trains from the West), reaching Lincoln at 10:30 p. m., Omaha at 11:55 p. m. and Chicago at 3:15 p. m. next day—in ample time to connect with the fast afternoon trains for the east.

The "Chicago Special"—the only fast east-bound morning train out of Denver—the only Denver-Chicago train making close connections at Chicago with afternoon trains for New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and all other eastern cities.

WRAPS AND GOWNS.

Present and Future Fashions in Both Departments.

A wrap which serves to complete an elegant toilet is usually short. For ordinary walking purposes it may be short or of half length, the long wrap being too heavy for the exercise. Plain cloths, tulle, velvet, plush and heavy cloakings are all



EVENING GOWN.

employed, the latter being often unlined. The thinner cloths are lined with tulle or wadded satin, according as greater or less warmth is required, very brilliant satin being preferred for velvet and plush. The last named materials are decorated not only with applications of bead embroidery and lace, but with modish braid, in high relief. In applying motifs of any sort the sewing should begin in the middle and be carried gradually outward, with small stitches on the right side, all the little details of the design being carefully sewed in place and not left loose.

Short capes and wraps will prevail for spring wear, and the bright tinted jackets worn last spring and autumn will continue in favor. Blouses of thin cloth with a short basque, plain or trimmed with braid, will be used for general purposes, but not to the exclusion of the ordinary, unbleached jacket, close behind and straight or fitted in front.

Thin fabrics for evening bodies and gowns and for millinery are shown in great variety. One of the newest is a sort of shirred crape, shading from dark to light across the width of the goods. Another has rather wide satin bands alternating with openwork stripes. Stripes of all kinds are much seen and are used both vertically and horizontally. Roman shades have come to the front again and are often very beautiful, especially those composed of combinations of dark, rich colors. They are of soft, thick ribbed silk and have knotted frills at the ends.

Today's illustration shows a ball gown of mauve and white striped silk. The skirt is trimmed with small ruffles of white mousseline de soie, which outline panels and edge the foot. The blouse has a pointed decollete surrounded by a fichu of white mousseline, which crosses at the back and forms a bertha in front. The epaulettes are of gold embroidery bordered by a ruffle of mousseline, and the belt is also of gold embroidery.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

FASHIONABLE FANCIES.

Bodices, Gowns and Hats in Many Varieties.

Blouses, seen everywhere, are not always pleasing in effect. They are clumsy upon a large, full figure and untidy looking on any sort of figure if they are made too full, the conspicuous gossamer gowns and become baggy at the waist.

A new style of hat is the torador, covered with velvet which is stretched smoothly. The hat is trimmed at the side with silk pompons of different colors, the brim being lifted to show a drape of silk arranged in imitation of the silk handkerchief which the real toradors wear tied around the head beneath the hat. This is a pretty fashion for brunettes.

The princess costume is much worn abroad as an outer garment by both women and girls. It is usually double breasted, fastening with two rows of buttons, and has a tall, flaring collar. The variation of pelerines and revers is, however, very great and allows for much difference of effect in costume of the same general style. With the approach of spring the number of little bonnets, toques and capotes, all of flowers, is augmented. Some are composed of berries and leaves, others of foliage alone, still others of flowers alone or flowers and leaves. Usually a metal, jet or jeweled ornament is placed somewhere in the bonnet, to give it a little more formality, although a toque of flowers for a very young girl requires no such addition. These bonnets are generally crownless, consisting of a mere wreath of blossoms or foliage with upstanding sprays at the front or one side.

An illustration is given which shows a theater costume. The skirt is of moss green tulle, the bodice of green gauze covered with ruffles of gauze and bands of No. 1 green ribbon. Bands of guipure are placed at the sides and front, and tabs of guipure bordered with gauze ruffles form the basque and sleeve caps. The collar is of gauze, the belt of green tulle. The bonnet, of pink geraniums and green leaves, has an alert of guipure.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Electric Light and Rolling Chair Cars.
On trains leaving Santa Fe daily, fast time and good service via the Santa Fe Route. Pullman tourist sleepers are running on these trains daily between Chicago, Kansas City and Los Angeles and San Francisco, weekly tourist service has been established via the Santa Fe Route, between Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Pa., St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and Los Angeles and San Francisco, through reservation on these weekly lines, for particulars in regard to tourist service call on or address any agent of the Santa Fe Route. H. S. LUTZ, Agent, Santa Fe, N. M.

Public Land Bills.

Representatives and senators from the far west should be careful in connection with all public land legislation to state clearly that the arid states do not want the national government to undertake the reclamation of arid lands through congressional appropriations for the construction of reservoirs and ditches. The introduction of the national government in the active work of reclamation would result in evil rather than in good.

The reason why the national government should take no part in the construction of irrigation works is because, following the construction of reservoirs and ditches, would come an attempt by congress to legislate concerning the distribution of water. That would lead directly to a conflict with the states and with state legislation on the same subject. This is the ground upon which the arid states would object to congressional reclamation. The people of the east would have reason to object because it would take money procured through taxation and expend it in developing sections of the country in which the interests of the east is but indirect, if not remote.

The problems of irrigation legislation are exceedingly intricate and difficult. Their solution should be left to the communities which are both the most capable of dealing with them and the most interested in reaching a proper conclusion. Irrigation is a domestic matter, not to be complicated by respect to the construction of state and county roads. It should not be dragged into the domain of national legislation, for that would involve the interference of men from states where irrigation is not understood.

Congress should help the arid states by opening the way for them to develop their own resources. It should grant the arid lands to the arid states on condition that the states undertake the work of reclamation. Because the use of strictly grazing lands—lands which cannot be reclaimed by irrigation—would bear a highly important relation to the agricultural development on the arid west, therefore, congress should grant those lands to the states.—Denver Republican.

Election Proclamation.
I, the undersigned mayor of the city of Santa Fe, hereby give notice that the annual election of officers for the city of Santa Fe, in the territory of New Mexico, will be held on the first Tuesday in April, being on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1898.

The officers to be elected at such election are as follows: One mayor to serve for the term of one year; one treasurer to serve for the term of one year; one clerk to serve for the term of one year, and each of which shall be elected by a plurality of the votes of the qualified electors of the city of Santa Fe, each to serve for the term of two years, and two aldermen to serve for the term of one year each, as follows: Two aldermen in ward No. 1; one alderman in ward No. 2; two aldermen in ward No. 3, and one alderman in ward No. 4; each of which shall be elected by a plurality of the votes of the qualified electors of each of the four wards of said city respectively.

And further notice is hereby given that in addition to the election of city officers aforesaid, there shall be elected four members of the board of education of the city of Santa Fe, each to serve for the term of two years, as follows, to wit: One member of the board of education in ward No. 1; one member of the board of education in ward No. 2; one member of the board of education in ward No. 3, and one member of the board of education in ward No. 4, each of which shall be elected by a plurality of the votes of the qualified electors of each of the four wards of said city respectively.

And I, the said mayor, do also give notice that the polls will be open and said election held at the following places, and the following persons are named to act as judges and clerks to conduct said election:

In ward No. 1, at the house of Sixto Garcia, with Juan Garcia, Sixto Garcia and Ramon Ortega, judges; George A. Johnson and Manuel Delgado, clerks.
In ward No. 2, at the office of the justice of the peace, with Camilo Alarid, Augustin Salcido and Tomas Baca y Martinez, judges; Seferino Baca and Nicolas Baca, clerks.
In ward No. 3, at Fireman's hall, with Victor Garcia, Ambrosio Ortiz and Abe Gold, judges, Facundo Ortiz and Patricio Sandoval, clerks.
In ward No. 4, at the house of Prudencio Garcia, with Enrique Pacheco, Simon Segura and Ramon Ortega, judges; Apolonio Martinez and Teodosio Castillo, clerks.

The polls will open at 9 o'clock a. m., and closed at 6 p. m., on said election day.
In witness whereof, I, Chas. A. Spies, mayor of the city of Santa Fe, territory of New Mexico, have affixed to this proclamation my official signature and caused the same to be attested by the clerk of the said city and the seal thereof of this 15th day of March, A. D. 1898.
CHAS. A. SPIES, Mayor.
Attest: C. B. CONKLIN, City Clerk.

The Proof.

Brown—Why are you so sure that the person advertising for the return of that lost article is not a woman?
Towne—The advertisement says, "No questions asked."—New York Sunday Journal.

A Doubtful Recommendation.
Buyer—Is this dog affectionate?
Dealer—I should say so. I have sold him four times, and every time he's come right back to me.—Fliegende Blätter.

They Point With Pride.
My uncle Jim is down fine!
We're proud as we can be.
We know'd that a congressman
We'd find him up in C.
Of course he ain't drawn up no bills
An tried to make 'em pass.
But to this fact we're 'nt with pride—
He ain't blowed out the gas.
The opposition party's plan.
They've 'bout give up the fight.
They once declared he wa'n't the man
To meet temptation right.
But now we're able to turn in
An give 'em back their nose.
The district's previous record's broke—
He ain't blowed out the gas.
—Washington Star.

Pecos Valley Railway

Time card in effect January 31, 1897, (Central Time): Leaving at Roswell, N. M., at 8:40 a. m., arriving at Pecos, Tex., at 12:30 p. m. Leave Roswell daily at 12:30 p. m., arriving at Pecos at 10:05 p. m., connecting with the Texas & Pacific Ry., for all points north, south, east and west.
Stages for Lincoln, White Oaks and Ngal leave Roswell on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.
For low rates and information regarding the resources of this valley, and the price of lands, or any other matters of interest to the public, apply to
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SOCIETIES.
Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & M. S. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, E. R. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P.

ARTHUR SELIGMAN,
Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, E. R. M. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX, FROST, E. C.

ADDISON WALKER,
Recorder.

I. O. O. F.
PARADISE LODGE
No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers welcome. THOS. A. GOODWIN, C. P.

A. E. EASLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZULAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. A. F. EASLEY, Secretary.

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